Amusemente, etc., Chie Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.-"Julius Casar." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-At 2 and at 8: Europea

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. — Opera Bouffe. At 2: "Les Grande Duchesse" At 8: "Les Brigania." Mile. Auner. NTBLO'S GARDEN. - At 2 and at 8: "The Black OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: "Humpty Dampty "Reconstructed G. L. Fol. St. James Theater.—"Monsidi." J. S. Mackaye.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATER.-Variety Company. UNION-SQUARE THEATER, -At 21 and at 8: Variety

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "John Garth." L. Wallack.

LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS .- Exhibition of Paintings. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. STEINWAY HALL.-Concert. Miss Anna Mehlig. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Birch, Wambold, etc.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third of Fourth-aves, at 2j and at 2.

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New York Daily Tribunc.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

A British schooner has been captured by a Spanish are gathering in Corsica. = A riot has occurred in Barcelona, Spain. - An investigation has been ordered into the Bolton (Eng.) riots.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the Amnesty bill was discussed, and made the special order for to-day, when a vote will be taken, --- In the House, the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill were concurred

The State Senate has appointed a Committee to investigate the charges against Terwilliger. - Several persons were injured by an accident on the Eric Railroad. - A destructive fire has occurred in Scran == A collision has occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad, 12 or 15 persons being injured. A serious boiler explosion took place at Lancaster, Mass.

Estimates are published showing what it will cost to govern New York in 1872. - The trial of the White-head conspiracy case was begun at New-Brunswick, N. J. - John J. Townsend was reflected President of the Custom-house General Committee. === The Coro ner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Henry Hepner, who murdered his son in Grand-st. Geld, 1001, 1001, 1001. Thermometer, 110, 220, 210.

In the IVth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, yesterday, Col. McClure was defeated by his opponent, Mr. Gray. The reduction of the Republican majority in the district, from over 7,000 to something near 900, is a notable feature of the election.

It was pertinently said, in the course of yesterday's debate in the Assembly, on the bill to protect tax-payers against frauds, that the reform must begin at the bottom-with a corrupt Judiciary. Any man who observed the difficulty which attended every legal step taken to expose and punish the Tammany thieves, knows that most of the obstructions could have been removed if bad men in the courts had not been in sympathy, if not in league, with the culprits. But the Legislature suggests no means of relief.

Gov. Hoffman wanted a precedent established in the case of Jackson, whom he appointed to the Supreme Judgeship of the Fourth Judicial District, in place of Potter, who was elected by the people. The resignation of Rosekrans made way for the application of this novel test, and now the Court of Appeals has confirmed Judge Potter in his seat. It has cost the State something to settle this knotty point, but Gov. Hoffman is probably satisfied by this time that his appointment was illegal, and that Joseph Potter is Justice of the Fourth Judicial

Congress has manifested its appreciation of our new commercial relations in the Pacific and Orient by granting an appropriation of money to entertain the Embassy from Japan: and it favorably entertains a proposition to increase steam navigation facilities with the country from which these Embassadors come. So far, so good; we hope that the public money devoted to the cost of a reception of these wise men from the East will be so discreetly expended that they will have better opinions of Republicanism than have some of their countrymen who came before them.

There is doubtless enough of our poor human nature in our readers to make them thoroughly enjoy the news of the capture of an English schooner by the Spanish navy in Cuban waters. We have ourselves suffered so much from Spanish insolence and lawlessness which we did not think worth while to resent with energy, that we are quite curious to see how another first-rate power will like it. En gland is the only power which has of late years accomplished the miracle of making Spain pay her debts. We will see if she can do anything to teach international good manners to the savage proconsulate of Cuba.

The United States Senate indulged in some undignified and childish prattle anent the Amnesty Bill. The brief summary of Senator Schurz's speech shows that it was able, dignified, and conclusive; but Senator Nye, "the "jolly joker" of the Senate, was put forward as a foil to the unanswerable logic of one of the most formidable defenders of Universal Amnesty. This shows the weakness of the cause of the opposition, which can say nothing substantial against the wisdom, justice and expediency of the measure. The burdening of the bill with any amendment is unfortunate. and greatly to be deplored. To-day, the Senate will finally act on the proposition; is it too much to hope that it will consider it judicially and fairly ?

It is reasonable that, if the people of Wash ington Territory must have a Governor imported from abroad, they are, at least, en-

free of all charges against his moral worth. Unfortunately, the Senate has just confirmed a person for the position of Territorial Governor who is not at all like Casar's wife. The allegations which have been brought against Mr. Legate are specific and grave. They are now given notoriety wider than ever, and we carnestly hope that the attempt to recall them to the attention of the Senate will be successful. No Administration can afford to indorse such a man as Mr. Legate is represented to be. No honest man would accept office while such charges are unrefuted.

At last, the Senate has been moved to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges brought against its Clerk, Mr. James Terwilliger. It has heretofore shown no disposition to inquire into this scandal, and-ungracious as it may appear to say it-the investigation has been forced upon it by the persistent demand of the press of the State. It is clear that when Mr. Terwilliger was charged with corrupt practices with the parties who executed the public printing, be expected to silence all inquiry by the affidavit of the said printers, in which they denied that he had fradulently "raised" their bills, but admitted that they had paid him a percentage on the work done. The people, however, would not, could not, be satisfied with this. They wanted to know why and how the Clerk of the Senate could legally earn over four thousand dollars for services rendered the public printers during his legitimate engagements in a three-months session of the Legislature. This question has been persistently shirked; now let us have a full and fair investigation and a verdict in exact accordance with the facts.

After several ineffectual attempts in the Senate to amend the Apportionment bill, that body has passed it as it came from the House, with a single modification. This provides that should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the number of its representatives shall be proportionately reduced. The House having concurred in this amendment, the bill goes to the President with the apportionment gunbost on the coast of Cuba. - The Bonapartists of the House fixed at 283 members, divided as

O.	llows:	
	Alabama 7	Mlssouri
	Arkansas 4	Nebraska 1
	California 4	Nevada 1
	Connecticut 4	New-Hampshire 2
	Delaware 1	New-Jersey 7
	Florida 1	New-York32
	Georgia 9	North Carolina 8
÷	Iilinois19	Ohio
	Indians12	Oregon 1
	Iowa 9	Pennsylvania26
	Kansas 3	Rhode Island 2
	Kentucky10	South Carolina 5
	Louisiana 5	Tennessee 9
	Maine 5	Texas 6
	Maryland 6	Vermout 2
	Massachusetts 11	Virginta 9
	Michigan 9	West Virginia 3
	Minnesota 3	Wisconsin 8
	Mississippi 6	
		The same of the sa

There is still, however, a faint attempt on the part of some of the States, which lose by this apportionment, to modify the bill, and it is promised that the claims of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Indi-Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and ana. Louisiana, to more members than now apportioned, shall be allowed if the question is reepened. The apportionment, however, is likely to stand as it is.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The perverse ingenuity displayed in extracting from plain English meanings which never inhered therein has often excited our wonder if not admiration. Yesterday's examples are very striking.

The Editor of this journal was moved to discuss in Monday's issue the call of a National Convention by the so-called Liberal Republicans of Missouri. Carefully abstaining from prophecy, he elucidated the movement thus inaugurated to the best of his ability. Now see the twist given to that article by The

"We conclude from a remarkable article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, evidently from its chief editor, that that jourand despairs of defeating the nomination of Gen. Grant This conclusion does not impugn the editor's political sa gacity, for most good judges hold the same opinion. But why should THE TRIBUNE be in such haste to proclaim its intention to support Gen. Grant if he should be the Republican nominee? THE TRIBUNE declares that, in the event of Grant's nomination, it is not going with the dters, but will support the regular Republican ticket."

-Now we had given no warrant for this deduction. What we did say was to this effect: If the Presidential canvass just ahead should take the shape of a fight for Free Trade against Protection (and this is intimated in the Missouri programme), THE TRIBUNE would of course be found battling for Protection. How can any one be qualified to write for a metropolitan journal who did 'not know this without being expressly told it?

The Times distills from our article aforesaid the following:

"For Mr. Greeley to make misstatements which are sure to be exposed, for the purpose of frightening the Administration into taking the 'running of the Grant machine 'out of the hands of 'Conkling & Co.,' with the plain inference that it must be given to Fenton, Greeley Co., is certainly not a dignified thing. But neither is it an honorable thing. Mr. Greeley has made no secret of the fact that his vociferous complaints about the New-York Custom-house were based on the failure to give the Fenton clique the patronage they sought. Here is now very plain confession that a similar grudge sways his course on the Presidential nomination. It is not a please aut sight to see a man like Horace Greeley putting up his hard-carned influence to be bid for, with an infimaion that a proposition to give the control of a political to the corrupt Featon crew would pur-

-This misrepresentation impels us to state the fact that The TRIBUNE has never yet favored the renomination of any President, will certainly not begin this year, and all the offices in the Union cannot be so dispensed as to affect this determination. The Editor has never favored the renomination of a President during his forty years of manhood, and placed on record more than thirty years ago reasons for his adhesion to the One-Term principle, which seemed then, and still seem, to him conclusive. He has once supported a President for reelection, and may do so again; for he does not exalt the One-Term principle above every other consideration; but he not only believes in it himself but has good reason for his faith that Gen. Grant gave his assent to it less than four years ago. He is well assured that the editorials in successive issues of The Washington Chronicle wherein this principle was forcibly commended were published with his knowledge and tacit if not express ap-

But we further object to the renomination of Gen. Grant that he is manifestly a weak candidate, there being very many Republicans

where his heavy hand has been laid upon one "wing" of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent, influential Republicans who fair ? have been expelled from office by him, or his instruments, and who cannot, in the nature of things, work for his reclection as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemics. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gatling gun performances of last Summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men, and demand an intelligent judgment on the un-

Four or five years ago, the Republicans carried Georgia by a majority of Eight Thousand. That majority has been squandered by mercenary, corrupt officials, some of whom have had the decency to run away, and who have ruined the party's prospects almost beyond redemption. But, though there is but the skeleton of a party, there is still a State Committee; and that Committee gets together, elects to Philadelphia a delegation composed mainly of its own members, and pledges them to Grant, "first, last, and all the time "-well knowing that they can no more give him an electoral vote from Georgia than they can make him Pope. Contrast this with Connecticut, where the Republicans meet in convention, nominate a State ticket and choose delegates to Philadelphia, taking care not to pledge them to Grant. Can you ask why? They want to carry their State in April, and know that the way to do it is not to nominate Grant.

Now look at the case of Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat, having turned its coat since 1870, now belittles the Liberal movement, saying that it is of no account, and The Times echoes it of course. But the men who led that movement to victory were Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Grosvenor, &c., and not one of these is for Grant. On the contrary, they are all dead against him. The Times says they only led off Twenty-two Thousand Republicans in 1870. We answer, They led off enough to carry the State by over Forty Thousand majority. Perhaps enough of these have come back to reverse that verdict; but we know that there are thousands of them who would vote for another Republican candidate, but will not vote for Gen. Grant. And there is scarcely a nearly balanced State in the Union wherein Gen. Grant is not a weaker candidate than almost any other Republican who could be

nominated. We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that we shall not support him; we do say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the One-Term principle, would be morally certain. And this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it.

WHAT IT WILL COST HEREAFTER.

All the crying over the spilled municipal milk of past years will do no good now. The exposures of the City and County frauds of the past have accomplished all that could have been expected of them, and perhaps, through fortuitous circumstances, a little more. The money is wasted, and, except a small fraction which may be -- possibly is already secured -- wrested by law from the men who stole it and were detected in the act, cannot now be recovered. Those who are wise will cease bewailing the past, and will study how to prevent fraud and extravagance in the future.

With this view we present to-day some of the most important reports over which taxpayers have to ponder. They consist, first, of a list of the outstanding claims against the City and County shortly to be submitted to the new Board of Audit, which we have else where suggested should be awarded careful scrutiny by the people. A passing glance betrays that they conceal some of the peculiar frauds by which Tweed profited and Tammany came to ruin, and which we yesterday exposed very fully in an analysis of the expenditures of the Department of Public Works. The other documents refer entirely to the probable cost of the government for the present year, and are in fact the official estimates of the various departments and offices of the cost of carrying on the public business for 1872. They are worthy of careful study and comparison with past reports. Each and every item in them ought to be rigidly examined by citizens competent to point out wherein they are extravagant or erroneous. We shall be glad to receive from all such persons brief comments upon the points involved, and promise to give all whose statements can be verified a full hearing. It is the sort of criticism which will keep the public officials constantly aware of their personal responsibility, and secure us an honest administration of the Government. Those who desire a faithful and economical Government must remember that vigilance alone can insure it.

The estimates sent to the Controller are still incomplete, and yet the startling fact presents itself that we shall have to pay \$13,650,408 58 to run about two-thirds of the public departments. This calculation is not as close as in less hurried comments we would be glad to make it; but enough is known to show that we are beginning the year very unwisely by making estimates to carry on business on the extravagant system which Tammany left as a legacy to ruin us. We have not only to cut down estimates but to discharge employés, and reduce the working force to the smallest possible number. It is not enough, as some of the reports urge, that the estimates for 1872 are no larger than for 1871. That very fact will strike tax-payers unfavorably indeed. The estimates for the future ought to be much less than for last year, and we trust they will be before they are granted. We must have careful scrutiny of estimates in the Council and Supervisors, as well as of back claims by the Board of Audit; and the people will submit patiently neither to fraud nor extravagance.

The Press (Philadelphia) deprecates any local feeling with regard to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by a great Industrial Fair, adding-"The idea of commemorating the centenary of Amer

society of the country." -We take issue on this statement and call for a trial. The Press is requested to give citations showing the date at which this idea" "originated with the Franklin Insti-'tute;" whereupon we will establish by titled to a man who is above suspicion and who will oppose him if renominated. That it proof the date of the promulgation of the Debt. But the very arguments which show the our own furnaces. But a mischievous reflex ation in Tux Trusung Almanac for 1872.

can Independence by a World's Pair originated, we be

lieve, with the Franklin Institute of this city, the parent

should be so in this State, and in any other kindred "idea" of the American Institute; and we agree to acknowledge the right of the former to precedence if it be proved to have made the earlier suggestion. Is not that

"STAND AND DELIVER!"

The Albany Evening Journal says of the testimony of Mr. Parsons of Weed, Parsons & Co., that he agreed to pay H. C. Southwick twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of the Insurance Department printing:

"When Mr. Miller took the office, according to the teaimony of Mr. Parsons, he (Mr. P.) was informed that his apprehensions were well founded, and that, unless he paid a per centage upon the work, it would be taken elsewhere. This intimation came to him through H. C. Southwick, whom Mr. Parsons believed spoke with knowledge if not by authority. As much of the work was of a peculiar character, requiring a special kind of type, large masses of figures, and facilities for electrotyping plates of unsual dimensions, which would be worthless if that class of work was taken away, Mr. Parsons was properly anxious to retain it, even if to do so the exacted per centage left little or no margin for profit. It appear that, when thus pressed, he offered, rather than lose the work, to pay a commission of ten per cent. But the answer was, 'You must pay twenty-five per cent. or another man will have the work.' To which Mr. P. replied that No other man shall have the work, even if I have to pay twenty-five per cent. to retain it.' And thus the arrange-

ment was made. "This interview occurred shortly after Mr. Miller took the office; but it seems that that gentleman's name was not used during the conversation. Mr. Parsons, however, supposed or assumed that Mr. Southwick spoke by authority,' and that it was per centage or no work, and as a business man he preferred to pay the per centage rather than lose the work. He has since done the work without interruption, paid the per centage as he agreed, always by checks to Mr. Southwick, without doubt or question."

-This seems to us not only essentially but manifestly true. Weed, Parsons & Co. paid twenty-five per cent. of their bills to the man who (as they were made to believe) could secure them the job or take it away, simply and nakedly because they preferred to have the work and pay the twenty-five per cent. rather than lose the job altogether. They would much have preferred to keep the work and their money; they gave the latter only to save the former. As they say in the article from which the above is quoted, this was but an instance of "The Stand-and-Deliver policy

' in voque." Does not this give us a strong cross-light upon the case of James Terwilliger? For what did Weed, Parsons & Co. pay him twenty per cent. on the Senate printing? He had some sort of lawful or colorable control over the orders of the Senate and the bills of the printers, while Southwick apparently had none. Who does not see that the twenty per cent., equally with the twenty-five per cent., was a specimen of "The Stand-and-Deliver " policy in vogue?" Can there be a bat so blind as not to see this?

A Board of Audit has at last been authorized to examine the outstanding claims against the City and County; and the important work of auditing them will be begun at once. We have heartily approved the bill, and though we still think it was an error not to place upon it an official direct from the people, we commend the men who now compose the Board. The public has confidence in their integrity, and their ability has not yet been

THE UNPAID CLAIMS

questioned by any one competent to judge. Nevertheless, the Board itself and those who present claims to it may as well make up their minds once for all that for the future the people themselves intend to do their own auditing. Tax-payers will resolve themselves into a perpetual Board of Audit. In view of what their carelessness has cost them in the past, they will scrutinize every bill presented, and go into such details regarding every item as only those who have been roundly swindled know how to appreciate. These bills will be published and criticised by the press as public accounts never were criticised before; and those who have claims against the City and County will be wise to study well the meaning of each entry and the actual value of all work for which pay is claimed. else charges of exorbitant rates, as in the past, may cost some ambitious mechanics their whole claims. The Corporation will have to be treated henceforth, for a time at least, as fairly as individuals are; and if those who now conduct its affairs expect to continue in office, they will have to see to it that the City gets its work as cheaply as do private citizens. The public will not hold that official guiltless who consents to contract for work for the City at double or quadruple the rates he pays for work done for himself

Some of the bills already presented, a list of which we publish this morning, taken from the Controller's books, have a suspicious look about them. We are not disposed, however, to criticise them after the brief examination we have been able to give them; but the subject is not yet disposed of.

MR. SHERMAN'S TARIFF.

The reduction of duties proposed by the Senate Finance Committee on certain important articles of American manufacture seems to us rash and ill-considered. Take for example the clause on Iron and Steel, which proposes a reduction of ten per cent. of existing duties "on all Iron and Steel, and on 'all manufactures of Iron and Steel, of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting Pig Iron and Steel Rails."

They certainly are wise in excepting the two latter; for every man conversant with the manufacture of Pig Iron knows that the long discussion which resulted in the lowering the duty two dollars stopped the building of furnaces, and, by diminishing home production, has raised prices decidedly. Parties who were then engaged in building a blast furnace in Indiana, paused in their work, and did not lay a brick for the space of three months, waiting to see whether Congress proposed to 'clean them out," as they expressed it; and this is one of numerous cases we might cite. Had Congress, on the contrary, said, "The duty shall not be disturbed for the next ten 'years," they would have saved the consumers of Iron some \$10,000,000 in a single year. As it was, they voted to relieve the foreigner of paying \$2 per tun to the United States Government, and thus put some millions of dollars into the pockets of our rivals.

Bessemer rails, on the contrary, which were allowed an increased Protective duty, fell in price more than the whole amount of the duty, showing who paid the "tax" in this case. With a scarcity and steady advance in the price of Bessemer Pig abroad, and with the present demand ahead of the supply, it is plain that, had we heeded the Free Trade clamor, we should now be paying more than present prices for rails; since the price has advanced five-fold more in England than in this country. As It is, the tariff has given us the most valuable invention of this century, meanwhile paying a liberal portion of our Public

wisdom of excepting these two articles prove still more conclusively the folly of the proposed reduction. Thus, it is well known that, by accident, the duty on Cotton and Woolen Machinery was made lower than that on the materials of which it was composed; thus giving a bonus to the foreign manufacturer, whose machinery has largely supplanted the superior products of our own shops. But, instead of remedying this, the bill proposes to make the injustice just ten per cent. greater!

There is no branch of American manufacture which has vindicated its claim to Protection more fully than Steel-making in all its departments. Requiring far more manual labor than the manufacture of Pig Iron or Bessemer metal, and that of the most costly and skillful class, it is absolutely dependent on Protection for existence. But, inasmuch as it has been specially convenient and profitable for England to make our Steel, our own manufacturers have never had adequate Protection; and the little afforded by the tariff has been seriously diminished by fraud. The accidental Protection afforded by the war has, however, enabled them to make for themselves a brilliant record, and to prove that Protection gives us both cheaper and better goods than Free Trade. Meeting recently one of the best Steel-workers of the West, he stated that, prior to the war, he always used Sanderson's best Tool Steel, which cost him never less than 25 cents per pound, and often 30 cents; occasionally finding a bad bar, which was his loss. Now, he buys of Park Bros., Pittsburgh, a better article for 16 cents currency, of which he has never lost a pound. Any man who proposes a reduction of the duties on Cast Steel while a penny of duty is levied on such products as we cannot make, seems to us ignorant of the facts.

This Tariff scheme aims a blow at one department of Steel manufacture which can ill afford the loss, and which the country would by no means consent to spare if the facts were known. We refer to the manufacture of Cast-Steel Tires for locomotives. Prior to 1860, English Lowmoor iron was used for this purpose almost exclusively; the best selling for 15 cents a pound. About this time, Krupp of Germany introduced the use of cast-steel in making tires; but, as is always the case when the foreigners have the monopoly of a valuable manufacture, he sold them at the exorbitant price of 24 cents per pound. When the war began, his agents, taking advantage of our misfortunes, and knowing we could not make them here, refused to fix any price, or even to give any guaranty of excellence. Many were imported by our manufacturers, who of course paid, in addition to the unnecessarily high price abroad, all charges, such as freight, duty, &c. The English makers now entered the field, and, although our duty was raised from 20 to 25 per cent., the price declined because of this competition. In 1868, the William Butcher Steel Company

of Philadelphia, having invested nearly \$1,000,000 in their works in that city, commenced the manufacture of Locomotive Tires and other forms of cast-steel, to the amount of some 20 tuns per day; and, in a little more than one year, instead of adding the duty to their profits, as the Free Trade theory assumes, they had lowered the price to 124 cents, gold, or more than the whole amount of the duty. The foreigners, in their desire to retain our market and crush out competition, have since reduced prices to 1170 cents per pound, duty Another establishment, with an paid. investment of \$200,000, has recently commenced the same branch of manufacture at Lewistown, Penn. These works have proved their capacity to make the best tires; but, while they are enabling our railroads to purchase their locomotives fully \$200,000, in gold, cheaper each year than they could have been made under Free Trade, it is needless to add that thus far they have not made a dollar for themselves. While it causes the Member of Congress, who probably does not know that uch an article as a steel tire is made in the country, no suffering to propose to lower by one-tenth the already insufficient barrier which alone stands between these mills and ruin, it is a more serious question to the honorable men who have conducted this difficult experiment to such a grand success, and to the two hundred and fifty workmen who are earning from \$2 to \$8 per day. When these manufacturers have compelled their competitors to pay all the duty and more, as a tribute to American skill and a contribution toward the liquidation of our National Debt, when they have furnished us tires of steel worth four-fold more than those of iron, and for 25 per cent. less money, and this while paying three-fold higher wages than their competitors-when they have fairly achieved success, and are about to reap some small reward for their labors-it must be specially encouraging to them to read the terms of this bill, which has about as much reason in its proposed reductions as an arbitrary edict to shorten the boots of the nation by just ten per cent. because the Free-Traders have made a loud ado over the high price of leather.

The World says: " It cannot be doubted that the erection of a statue to Horace Greeley would please and charm Mr. Greeley

-This seems to afford Mr. G. a fair oppor tunity to say that he would not be pleased, much less charmed, by the erection of any statue of himself while he lives. After he is dead-an event which he does not care to hasten, even for the sake of a statue-if any should see fit to pile granite or marble above his dust, he can make no objection; but, so long as he shall remain in the flesh, he is content with the stones thrown at him promiscuously, and would rather not have any of them consolidated into a statue.

The British had a monopoly of supplying the United States with steel rails. The Tariff broke it up. Under it, American steel rails were successfully produced, and the price of British rails immediately declined. The duty on Bessemer steel rails has already saved our railroads and the nation immense sums of money. On the other hand, Congress, in its last revision of the Tariff, committed the error of conceding two dollars a tun to the importers' clamor against the duty on Pig Iron. What was the consequence? The reduction of the duty was followed within a week by a rise in England in the price of those brands of pig metal that are marketed here equivalent to the decrease of our Tariff! The reduction of the duty did not profit buyers or consumers here one farthing-indeed, it was not intended that it should. The change in the Tariff was engineered through Congress solely in the interest of British iron-masters. It was designed to give them two dollars a tun more for pig metal than they could then get out of the Americans, owing to the competition of

action followed upon the change in the Tariff. It discouraged domestic production, and stopped the erection of new furnaces in all the scaboard reached by the tides of importation. Consequently the growing wants of the country have not been met by a growing domestic supply, and, as a further consequence, a searcity of domestic Pig Iron has resulted, and its price has risen not only higher than it was before the duty was reduced, but it is steadily advancing. Such has been the mortifying result of every change in the Tariff in the direction of British Free Trade, and it ever will be the result.

The Troy Daily Times reviews our Customhouse exposures, thinks the case pretty bad rejoices in the hope that the correction of all abuses is now inevitable, and winds up as follows:

"The Custom-house is not so perfect in its details and nachinery as it ought to be. It is not so frugal in its xpenses, so simple in its operations, so single in the dicection of its power, as it ought to be. But Thomas Murphy is not to be blamed for that. He took a dull in strument when he became Collector; he did some excellent work with it; he left it dull as he took it. Now. outside of the cliques, wings, and factions, the great question is this one, How to sharpen the blunt edge of that dull tool so that it will how to the line! If A. T. Stewart were Collector, with full power, would be run the Custom-house as it is run! If it were a private establishment, would it be conducted as it is now! If Commodore Vanderbilt could have the Custom-house, would be maintain the present nethods of transacting business? No man thinks he would do so. There would be instant, radical reform, and the great establishment would be run on business principles. That is just what we would like to see done; ine tenths of the people of all politics would rejoice a such a consummation. If the Committee will lead the nvestigation toward such results, they will win thanks and do the country a most substantial service. Sound public policy, and partisan shrewdness too, dictate this

Comments by The Tribune.

If Mr. A. T. Stewart or Com. Vanderbill were boss of this business, we are sure he would do as The Times suggests, unless he wanted Conventions packed and Legislatures organized in favor of his reëlection. If he did want that, we suspect there would be no "instant, radical "reform."

We hardly know what to make of a queer story which we read of two Massachusetts legislators. It is in all the newspapers that, baving had a misunderstanding, these sages retired to a secluded place and fought, as nearly after the manner of the prizering as they could, mutually mauling each other until one of them cried, "Hold! Enough!" It must be admitted, we confess, that such a resort to the ordeal of battle as this, is quite inconsistent with our conventional notions of parliamentary dignity: but, upon the other hand, it is clear that the fisticus method of argumentation has its advantages. If these legislative brethren had talked out their difference in their respective iplaces, the General Courtiers might have been bored, the dignity of the House might have beed offended, and the light would have cost the Commonwealth several hundred dollars. Why not have private pounding rooms attached to the Capitol? Some members might get a "head put upon them;" but that is exactly what they need.

The Anglican Church says that it is "Catholic." The Roman Church says that it is "Catholic." Acsording to the theory of each, it is impossible for both to be "Catholic" There seems to be no room for an argument. It is not strange, therefore, that a conflict has arisen in the Worcestershire (Eng.) Jail. Mr. Vaughan, the Roman Chaplain of this institution, signed his report, "T. Vaughan, Catholic Chaplaiu." Upon this the Protestant Chaplain complained to the authorities, claiming that he alone was the Catholic Chaplain. To quell the storm, Father Vaughan dropped his title, but still spoke in his reports of "the Catholic prisoners." Then there was renewed wrath on the part of the Anglicans, and an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, which solemn'y decided that Father Vaughan must not speak of his sheep as "Catholic prisoners." If anybody should be so hard-hearted as to laugh at this noble row about nothing, how can we help it f

There is said to be a picture by 'Sir Benjamin West among the unclaimed goods in our Custom-House, valued at \$8,000. It wasn't sold the other day be cause the Secretary of the Treasury interposed to save it from the degradation of the hammer. "The Resurrection," and a resurrection it is in every sense of the word. We beg leave to offer s brace of corrections. Benjamin West never was made a "Sir." and was neither a knight nor a baronet. In the second place, he never painted any picture, however enormous its proportions, which is now worth \$8,000. If he had any merit at all, it is n't to be found in his ten-acre canvases. He was the favorite painter of poor old George III., who gave him a great many orders, but forgot to pay him for the work when it was done; and his productions appear to be just those which a man like George III. would be likely to admire.

Another kind of religionists has sprung up in England. A sect calling itself (very properly) "Peculiar People" has taken possession of one of the arches of the London and Dover Railway, near the Walworth-road. In this dreary vault the Peculiars have fitted up a sort of chapel with benches and a platform. There is space left for dancing, which, it sppears, is one of the ceremonies. The brothers and sisters, upon meeting, kiss each other. They then sing a hymn. Then somebody makes a long prayer. Then either a sister or a brother preaches from the Book of Revelations Then some boy or girl has convulsions, apparently epileptic. Then the meeting breaks up with what appears to be a general "break-down," with much kicking and leaping, furious gesticulations and maniacal exercises. All we have to say, is " Poor Human Nature!"

Dr. Cutting, State Geologist of Vermont, said, in . paper read before the Board of Agriculture, that almost every week brought him parcels of worthless sand, containing yellow or white mica, a white and yellow pyrites, supposed by the deluded senders to be precious gold. Dr. Cutting wishes it to be distinetly understood that there are no metallic ores in Vermont which are worth working. For thet, the rocks of the State are too old and compact, or too nearly connected with the glacial drift. The yields of marble and slate, however, are very good. The next time the reader of this paragraph is asked to buy shares in a Vermont Gold Mining Company, be will do well to bear in mind these statements of Dr. Cutting, who appears to know what he is talking

Louis Napoleon enjoys in life a sort of posthume fame—a single hair from his head (probably obtained from his valet or chambermaid) being recently sold for a handsome price at a fancy fair in London. We have never been able exactly to comprehend the passion of mankind for relics like this; but the feeling undoubtedly exists. We are inclined to attribute it partly to the desire which most people have for possessing something exclusively or almost exclusively. It is this which leads the book maniacs to draw and to empty their purses, for the gratification of seeing some book which is quite as worth less as it is rare. Make the most of it, and after all this is a sort of small and fussy ambition, prombut little save the profits of the auctioneers.

The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, late M. C. and Speaker, has become President of the "Houston and Great Northern Railroad," destined to connect seaboard Texas with New-York direct via Fuston, Arkansas, and Cairo, Illinois. His home is Houston

Any person desirous of knowing the population of any State, County, or City (of 8,000 inh upward) of the United States, may find that inform-